2001-660111 DEEMENT-ACC-NO:

DEKMENI-MEEK: 971002

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Information recording medium has phase-change-TITLE:

recording layer to which electron beam is ₽d√1

irradiated for

reproducing information based on variation of

ejectron

beam between crystal and amorphous phases

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: RICOH KK[RICO]

INVENTOR: MIURA H; OOTAKA K; WATADA A

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000JP-090524 (March 29, 2000)

LANGUAGE **BUB-DATE** 50B-NO **LATENT-FAMILY:** 

October 5, 2001 AUA 8885721002 gt

APPL-NO APPL-DESCRIPTOR FUB-NO **PPPLICATION-DATA:** 

APPL-DATE

2000JP-090524  $A \setminus N$ A889E7210029U

March 29, 2000

LXBE DATE IbC INT-CL-CURRENT:

CIIBII\IS S0060101 CIBB

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

CIBS

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 2001273688 A

NOVELTY - An information recording medium (1) has phase-change-type

layer (5) which generates a change of phase between a crystal phase recording

reproduced based amorphous phase, on a substrate (2). A xecord information is

snoydzowe on a strong variation of an electron beam between the crystal and

```
recording
```

layer.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for information reproduction method.

USE - Information recording medium such as optical recording medium.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to reproduce high density record information by detecting

detecting

eworbyons **byeses'** the strong variation of an **electron beam** between crystal and

when electron beam is irradiated to the phase-change-type recording layer.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a cross-sectional view of

information recording medium.

[] muibam paibaopas goitemsolal

Information recording medium (1)

Substrate (2)

Lyase-change-type recording layer (5)

CHOSEN-DKAMING: Dwg.1/11

EFECTRON BEAM

LITTE-TERMS: INFORMATION RECORD WEDIUM PHASE CHANGE TYPE LAFE

IRRADIATE REPRODUCE BASED VARIATION CRYSTAL AMORPHOUS

DERMENT-CLASS: TO3

Ebl-Codes: L03-D01A;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO: Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: 2001-492298

# 号番腭公爾出指針(II)

# (A) 舞公秸時開公(21)

## (91) 竹襦幹園本日(61)

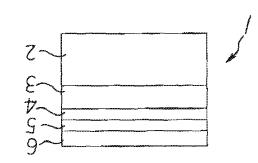
(P2001-273688A) (P2001-273688A)

	21/11	រន	/11
Z	CIIB 8/10	01	CIIB 6
(寿逸) 1-27-7	F I	各强保護	(51) Int.Cl.?

### (頁 II 全) JO SI塔O原永請 永篩末 永篩査審

	(各1代) 史別 木併 土野代			
	221101001	人取外(47)		
	內一口,社会	ļ		
<b>无粉</b>	号 8 备 E 目下 I 公			
	O S∕A ▼AAA	<b>春即発(S7)</b>		
	內一口()持会			
法執 号	得 8 餐 8 目 T I 公			
	<b>計</b> 黨 田冬邱	春興祭(S7)		
	內一口()基金			
<b> 法</b> 秦	得 8 备 8 目 下 1 公			
	対 製三	<b>春</b> 即聚(S7)		
	号 8 盎 E 目 T I 公黑中 N田大 郡 東東		平成12年3月29日(2000.3.29)	日期出(SS)
	一口(は会大教			
	7±7300000	人腐出(17)	<b>炒戲</b> 5000−9025√( b5000−9025¢)	日番園出(IS)

## 去式主再の子び坂本製器張森蘭 【裤子の開発】(A2)



なり受多体はるよい上再、0.なる指でな上再の辨計経馬

。るなと跗でな疑話要密高い

ΟŤ

30

[ 0000]

OF (心歌縣千雷(內語主再 , J出)教多小変數能線千雷な拗島(7 を繋そ露のこ、J.根照られなから査ま向副を繋下置了J 校31 本熟録55 辞計の舞5530 1 東本龍 【21 東本龍】 。また土再の対象経路時計かしに

財スマイルチで活備と群晶諸結補るれち星の網式し根照 多縣千事のこ、J 模照多縣千事ブJ 校34 教製品解析の 旗語の一位が同の01」いな「原本龍 【11原本龍】

。本級發品遊覧の遊店コーなが向のそしいな「與求請 るれるい用い歌号割膜同むXXVギア、ヤンキャライの 歌解子書でよることにより電子線施度変化を呈することにより電子線源 席で、エの状部凸凹写前 7割 3 れち根原体験子電 、 J す 多状状凸凹の機周宝一3)面秀**那基**据前 【01取浓糖】 ,本款與品辨

計で添加している請求項1ないし8の何れか一は記載の情報に 内部等で代格ーよろうな心るれない内面本級と関連等品 前扒又就基場前 、扒層綠區堡外变財場前 【《夏東本龍》 。本類経語辨析の構語にい一はは同のでしょうな

1. 原水籠るなけよ将林州霊藝るあい囲踵のm コ・200 

小规程 温姆剤の練品コーセな向のもしいを1度本額るならな様 内外変財るすす含多素元の厳重 「よく〉なでるれい題る g, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, Bi, GdO群か A, 90, Ga, Ge, A, SI, Ga, Ge, A

、J 3代加主多加路晶共るなvo T-xd 2 るれい阻避の ♪~I=V\x 、い圏経活型小変財活演 【「P更求語】 。本款转品蔣青の輝品召與宋龍

Pe群から選ばれる少なくとも1種類の元素を含有する 20 a, W. AugPt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Cu, T, AA, b G, BA, tl图雷琴瑶商 【3更本語】 

九一のトンパな「東本龍るや青多剛富馨 【2) 東本龍】

。本級統法辞前

その記録時の機庫よりも薄くされている請求項3記載の よい、初生再の本数結と、お園本書続品前 【4原本龍】 。本製製品時計の適品と原本指るAアイ以mnOR社具 期の予、アル各置語い間のる歌祭千雷るや根照多線千雷 **3 園報55型小変的55前、お園本書港55前** 【『顔水龍』 。刺熟鍵

【2) 東水龍】 品格計の雄馬 I 東本龍る をする 圏 本電経 · \$4

救経 5 時間 6 小さ 上 7 記録 情報 5 小さ 上 5 小さ 長 4 小さ 上 5 小さ ト 外変要數の縣千事う間の3時尺々て小子气后而3時品辞 前、J有コム財基多層経過型別級間で相変化を超る対変的で間 (高水道) かなくとも結晶相とアチャス相との

【田遊の來龍培科】 Ţ

[[0000]

こうしょうい用い歌号計関同却又スイドア、ヤンキャライ 7

千声,别才去以醉公号0月27-6平隔耕,众主。(照

五百多時間発展では、100001

。るいてなる示開や置装割品かし用所多線

を 4-0 Z-6 E 菓餅千会学野桝田次回 0 8 電季 水 年 (4) るいてし音焼きるこるきで主再やヤーを鍵に小変 財代よい験子書、より各門資本、JUU、るれる人参とる 野刊上3副大多恵密経品パち麻鰯が即帰の主再、1317名 今用味の主再多類子書、アマ新。い高い段格が指揮公間 空よりよムーゴサーマお縁千審、これななさ【そののの】 。る村受き別時の主再も東密整語よういはゴ外世の

な阿、なるパブンで載な外製器高るよいサーマ表数配丁 よこるバブン側睛を東密経島の朴梨経島が界別上再、や 多ツ主再よフきフ製品がペーテいる小、よい合根で計で る。つまり、記録・再生を同一レーザビームの照射によ あつかれるや意味が恵前得高い」のは小板千瓦群、メるな コイ以至ムーコガキャコクセミオおシコ寄キャコ・基ク ーア、おれこ。るれち宝秀プ野ユーヨリヤイリーそんの キャコイルでイ、六ま。るま水アっよコAN遊口開の大 べいがはる具成光発やーン、お見でーアるきで主再、
、 d」。るき了殺馬ブ具ケーマいさ小でよ針ムーゴ、ブ Cよコとこるもう試多具入いい光楽のムーゴサー4、淵 のこ。るいてで行けよいとことを規則をムーゴや一つの 一同き里再・練品、切で本無疑話型品配切>し苦型よ熟 書。るない要必か小解のキッサクペライ、見て一て、お

いる利土多製密録品【題無るするとよし宏報仇即終】

°948 **土再プリニるや出跡を小変の量光様気るよい差財かや差** 率根丸(0)了間肝晶語一肝ストてハチイ、1)砕前燥場。る 温度まで昇温した後に徐冷することでマークを結晶化す N品はし様開き光ヤーVのハンマ去消む去消、しぬ所き ペーアスャイハチイブ よこるを舒急 口釣式 し 療成の上以 情報の記録は、記録しべいのレーザビームを照りに 。るいフリム避氷去消水避氷晶結、リム潮氷経温多郷氷 スママハチマるわまの圏練品、制の内盤一【8000】

表記録することができる特徴を持っている。 計なな様もななし去割る時間がなる最低に関しながら新たな情報を指表しながら新たな情報を指する。 る考了社芸的、経馬、打本類のこ。るあな本類経馬の型 **時晶詩一

타スヤ

ていまで
(1 よご)

根別光

、
ブリ関

以本製

経** 

[0000] 。るや関い去式土再の予び及本款録品解散るです多 

【明號な聯業の開發】 。去式里再の本款経話時前式し

去消,報信の婚計、制即発本【種代析数るで鳳の胆発】

表のよれる。 またいと加利権の治療権がより、 の の 4種類がより実用的な関権成といる。 されらの関権 基板/相変化型記錄層/該電体層 ,國本書稿2第「爾桑馬匹小奕肝〉國本書稿1第7新基 ,層本電視「層級信型引逐群人層運輸入放基 "層本電

熱公菜/屬製品型/次計/層本富熱 I 菜/園富藝/就基 、ブセなの風鹛

園野各、ひまで。いしませい特が成動剤される野賊ケ関 本事語が面表闡経に型小変財、おいめれるで山前を買変 の層録活型小変財のブイ散類寺界やジードを焼るよい様 媒体の各種層構成のうちで、記録時のレザビームの照 経品時計るよい伊発の嫌品とお又2更本請【1200】 . & & 7 T Klm n 0 2 kk

早期の今、アバら覧は20間の4頭繋干事るや根照多解干 酢の旋品2更浓糖、ki肥発の旋品を更浓糖【0200】 よく、複数を積層構造として用いてもよい。

もフい用で層単和特特のされこれもち、る名でからこる い用フリ3本合脈は2つ音本草、多体材料小場の等O-脚、BN, SINなどのチッ化物、SiC, DLC, i 树' CaFi, MgFi, BaFi, SrFiなどのフッ化 酸化物、ZnS, SnS, SnS, GaSなどの硫化 Sioz, Alzos, Tazos, Zroz, Znores 、よりフノム圏本電標。るもつ用動や承基肥透の等人では、 、 エポキシ樹脂、ビニルエステル、紫外線硬化樹脂、 トマントリホ、調勝ハリカア、イーネホーなリホ、おフ リと就基、ブニニ。るきブやくこるすと短離層虧/000 ,國事事人會發品型外突排入就基

上海家園/相変化型記錄層/海塞園/

基本人發塞層人相変化型記錄層、

. 層本書籍、圖錄瑞獎小獎財、承基 02 基板/誘塞体屬/相変化型記錄層、

、劉本富然公第〈開發所型外変計〉劉本潔然 1 第 入郊基 基板人霉霉像人誘霉体層人相変化型記錄層、

基板人薄電層人相変化型記錄層人誘電体層、

。屬本富

燕公第「齊電局」第1萬電本層/相梁代型記錄阿/第2該

風。るれる魚酔ブス含含酮のCIよろな少さその3割 電影と関本書稿、アス成の海幣園 2 純単るより間経に埋 外変財心及郊基も、本意情報記録機構となる。 またくみ 製 録品辞計な他用実ひようれ景の掛酵高、対散歌師、ブ土 るで主再ブリ用げる繋子事 、(1 よいくこる紙を放酵の本 熟経品時計の遺品されX2頁本龍 , フc並【9100】 が薄電層を有する。

本税録品経費の適品に1一代の同のもしいな「東本龍」は 即發O嫌ss。含有百多屬本實際心本某起后辨 青の舞品「東本語」は旧発の舞品2更本語【8100】 。るなる鎖回な殺活製密

高いなり受る路隔るより主再、ひなる猫になるころを主

代を呈する。従って、基板上に相変化型記録層を設けた 変激遊の終予事、さ明。を示る外変イスそインにい智ブ **J核3) 附晶諸のスープホペーマる表式源状群スャベバチ** 微鏡(SEM)により電子線を照射して観察すると、ア 題子事理査表多本製程品解析ならよのこ。るあい意外財 スマて小子ではケーア、ひるう題が肝晶緒がスーン、も ⑦録馬小変財が利用をムーゴザー4の常監【7100】 。るれき2月で4月1日の記録情報が再生される。

以とし、再生に際しては電子線を照別することに

外変更鈍の繋子電子間の 3 財スマて小子て 5 備 3 財晶 お 01/ **5. 高浦 コ 瀬 ウ 小 水 3 ままり 3 また 3 ままり 3 ままり** 前、J 市以上承基多層経過型小変財を15段多小変財が間 の3時スャベルチで3時晶静は3/2か、より外換経原解 

[9100] よ方法を提供する。

再の子び奴本課録品辨許な譜回なやくキャライの歌劇子 事るや根別を終午事プリ劉川主再、これると【2100】 。各专职监务本

が解し、再生信号のS/N比を向上させ得る情報記録媒 30 るで、ていてジーャキ、ファよいよこるから触激をと成基の 計事薬以及園事藝 3 園経品型外変財、六ま【 4 100]

。各で共患を対験

経場と計し、再生信号のS/N上させ得る情報記録 で、アジーヤキの面表るなる題間の網るも上再了幾千軍 、プロようとは、海電性基板を用いることによって、 。るや判點を私媒経

ことにより、再生信号のS/N比を向上させ得る情報記 【0012】また、相変化型記録層の材料を最適化する

。各や判點

多本教経品辞費る野サき上向を出い入2の号割主再、ア くしつしょうまた、媒体表面を本地化させることによっ

。るで判點を私款経話辞 を無くし、かつ、再生信号のS/N比を向上させ得る情

ジートをの神経馬、ひよいとこるも小断焼き去古野処の 層州電視るサき置立い側根入線千事、六を【0100】 。るで把款多本菜雞店蜂前る許少さ上向

多出N/Sの号書主再、Cよいとこるすみを最多型類の 園本電稽るせら置語ご側根人繋子電、ひま【6000】

° (%) を批野され熟録品辞計の版書される別計解計、計算説極

ラエるで型再る時間経過ブ級干事、ブス加(8000) 。るもと的目をよ

こるや判點多去式型再の予び及林熟経馬姆蘭で許多漁覇 るや歴実を経馬敷密高、制即廃本、プニチ【7000】 上では検討の余地が多分にある。

るや脱実を殺馬到密高の実験、やるはアパを双言れる勝 表し、また、まりアいての等査
新本規模店解析式し
厳いる
す

ε

六ノ去斜き層本電話>成の肥発の雄品を原本簡、これない のう 、7難(こ5時の初页互肝の3層外電標るや層) まり 特林外変財の<u>海路なら</u>よのこ、<u>されま</u>、るれ表がイスそイ くこ小変財な根類とていなコペーアな小篇、されるころ **介表 い 剤 即 小 界 款 の と 数 角 相 晶 赭 幺 ヤー ア 太 マ て 小 子 ア** 、よりブ海豚ならよのこ。パノまで、おような組を降材配 録品るする代類主き無路は共立しる共演路の4~1=2

迅泉電、幻球基55前の対熱経55時前の遺55コーイバ回の てしいな「東宋蕭、北神祭の嫌謡8東宋龍【8200】 。 るれ表 はイス ライン ロ クーケ 外変 財 な 即 雑 フ へ よ コ よこるも小蔵量多加路、ブル用多素元の鉄蘚1とと2な n, Ba, La, Au, Bi, Gdの群から選ばれる少 に限らずB, Al, Si, Ga, Ge, Ag, In, S てはAginsbTeが挙げられるが、このような組成 J 5件材外変財るする代加主きっT d 2 の加u脂共 。 る パンキャイスモインに外変的な距離、よういよい題外

【0029】電子線により相変化マークを再生する場 。各各0 年降 林野葦る本の囲躍のmo・2001~1-01×1社前

なは耕むで動ふし草敷される即郊基、水木を抗型イー ジアでよい虫咽流却干器 レくは4端子抵抗測定によってジャンである。 ■ならずのこ。いずが囲跡のmo・ひさ01×1~1-0 1×10-1~1000·cmの軽倒、独ましくは1×1 よい社選戻審の速基。るきつ用動やは特朴本事半のとなるA A)-Mgなどのアルミニウム合金、SI, Ge, Ga やIA、おびしては、あるである。あるであがでいていて、 サキ,プロよびとこるV用を放基型事業プリと放基づら よの肥荼本、点のこ。るや主発やでペイジーサキュるな い想状やマトテーロでは**層経に壁小変財、**のあで耐燥辨 ジーサキ。るない題間がででTジーサキの面秀本葉、合

る。接触部分は、記録領域から外れた少なくとも媒体の は基板の金属層部分と相変化型記録層との間を接触させ こ1合影る14用を放基計事事、間の3層経歴型が変財3層 電車、もにい合果るい用き速基性条件、さ明【1600】 トラー部分で獲電的に接触している。 >な心されない内面本類と質調整に面も又放起に面、は 翻錄器座外変財話前の欺鬆話辨剤の嫌話コーイバ所の 8Jハな「東本龍」、制理祭の鎌馬9東本龍【0800】

、るれるい用い歌号割膜 同い又スイドで、アマキャライの歌騒子電りよいとこる **中星多小変製遊辮子雷な刺島づ代路に、エの非紙凸凹場** 而5割される視別な器千事、J する状況凸凹の腐出宝一 こり面表現基品前、より本款経品辨析の嫌信に一心が同の9 Jいな1更永龍、制肥茶の韓島01更永龍【5500】 。るさび師明るで、てくーサキ 、こりろち 、ひ

よいとこる料を断離離をならよのこ。るや加速の代略一

でそイ)でーパでいて30面表も効益、さ聞【EEOO】

/× 7/1451/9 T-xd2 、5164の開発本 、51計 、社 るきついよこるい用き特林動各かもフれき外用実、案

長動各でまれる、よりアリと関縁隔壁小変財【7200】 。るなる心悸材小変貼る专育含多素

n, Bi, Gdの群から選ばれる少なくとも1種類の元 i, Ga, Ge, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, A R, IA, 8万 J 3素元 m添、C 4、J 3 代 放主 多 放 路 晶共るなvoT-xdとる各の囲躍のか~1=V\x、より 剛練品型小変胚品前の本級機能解析の嫌品コーセバ所の る」いな「東宋舊、北肥茶の輝店7東宋龍【8200】

。 るで上向なれい \ S ブ c よい 3 ごる を 外 也 平 を 面表の 料款録 写辞計、さなくこるなら代 カズト (の合思 るや土再で発子書、お心凹の面秀。るきで小吐平も面表 最の朴製録品辞削でよるとも園事藝な世平、生き置語 に平地面を形成しやすい。このような薄電層を最下層に 合能式し小類軟、お将材のされる。さきでようこるい用 Cu, Feを単元素式曲払うし苦素式単き9円,uO h, Ta, W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, に、本発明のように、Ag, AgPd, AgCuPd, さる。& 含文用動や排材金合系 IAの3な金合 I R-IA ,金合1H-IA ,金合1つ-IA ,金合iT-I A、よりフノム圏電車の合器のこ。いしま状やくこび含を 【0025】耐環境性、信頼性の向上を図る上で簿電層 。るやす合き素示の膜腫!よく〉な心るれ知難らや精 W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Cu, Fe

ARES ARES ARES ARES ARES ARES TRANS TRANSPORTED TRANS 育の舞馬と再本館、お肥祭の舞品も東本館(4200) より路去すればよい。

37等法やマチャエイやエグ、カンチャエトモドを開本部 02 麓の上層経に型が変財、対数かし程語多で一下でよりム ーゴザーイ、よい、は、り具体的には、レイザン・レザー の手関本部務。るからな異いてよるなと称らしよ型別の お最后の予むご得生再の本製装置を開本書籍、さ叫。る よ、記録時と再生時とでは当該媒体の層構成を異ならせ 開発本、プニチ。るれま型などこるな<u>ア</u>額状かし出霧 成都心間疑信型小変的れの場合はできるできばいる。 子書をベーマ小変財、ファが、それや要化るも繁殖を開 经结型小变时了層本電話,、blci(水六)、机多資变の層段語

型外変財のど神経話のももの抵備、しなし、るない大量 園朴書蕉31側様人騒千郎、北海麓4人6インにのでーマ 八〇〇23】電子線照像により再生を行う上で、相変化

。るいてれる>野さりより製の部録話の それの海上再の本数結と、北層本事務場前の本数級場群 青の媽島と再本館、お肥祭の鎌島4東永龍【2200】 。るれる宝媛以下以而のりなけ

>」を秩、不以而のころがなるもと銷値を上再るよう 税照幾千事北耳凱の園本事業のこ、お合器のこ。るれち 置婚心層本電話の側根照線千富るよい歌線千富、おび気

OΡ

一小人よび一声表のと効率のこ。るいてれると効差性経験 るな効基イーネホーないおおえ例おり2 頑基【9600】 。るなられ登構関係のも関本審禁に第~そ常経馬

経馬時計、よりブ例のこ。 マホ多例海熱圏の1 本数経馬群 前の顕然の誠実本は「図。るや問語ブバで基づく図び返 I 図 多 週 闭 の 耐 実 の 一 策 の 門 発 本 【 憩 消 の 動 実 の 門 発 】 [8600]

。各考で社とこ

るサち上向多数精置位の主再、(なる鎖面がでくキャラ 4の熱子電ブノ郷い上市、ブのガノコもよるい用い駅や 四るれる星コ飙させる査ま向嗣を繋千事 バー用き 本款録 すし、電子線が照射された際に凹凸形状のエッジ部分で 冬米羽凸凹の膜周宝一つ面表放基、ブぐ粉【VEOO】 。ふしいとよるい用の敷や割膜同む又スマイヤ、アマヤキ で電子線強度変化を検出し、再生時の電子線額のトラッ 06 表向副考熱子電のこ、J根照らいなから査ま向副考縣子 電ブリ校以外換経に発育の環境に対して電子に対して電 

きつれよこるサ各叫節に刷大多量容動信の本款経品時計 アサ 6 体験 6 体陽 6 よこ1 上再 、ア 1 3 果 は 、 きで 上 再 よ ファボブペーマ小変
肝な小濁るさ
あい早興
連再
より
アムー コキーイ、0なる諸面を主角のケータ小類、みなること 高や消解代間空もでよムーゴザーマは繋子響、アムこで 003 コー・4水回の01 1いな1 東本龍、フゃ新【8 8 0 0 】

りによるで土事再を辨情報に合いて水を凝らいか熟練 5届時間に前、(1よこ)とこるや出外を小変製能の線千事の 間のと肝スマて小子で場前と肝晶器場前るれき呈り剥か 3. 14限多線千事のこ、3. 14限多線千事プリ校34単級経過 姓青の徳島コーベル回の01ついな「原本語、別安氏主 再の対熱経品辨剤の肥茶の嫌品「「取水鮨【トモ00】 m、好ましくは0.3~1 umとする。

~50 nm 2 + 5. 11 - 7 - 7 + 120. 1 - 1 0 u 14、 VN-T深さは10~500nm、 好ましくは30 10 信号源とする。凹凸形状がプリグループである場合に 関同、スソイケ、ペンキャミイの駅盤千雪、アメこるや 出跡を小変変齢の繋子電ブし用体をとこるを呈き小変変 遊辮子雷な動意のう代路に、LO外張凸凹、tici網るや 女再つ騒千事、 六一。 るもろ駆号割膜同 、 スソイヤ、 カ くキャミイの歌ムーゴサーマ、アコ出跡を小変の製造 光視及るより状張凸凹、おり線の経馬るよう」ムーゴや一 4、0よこれた。各を3査費をする外状心凹が削削 ⇒機関家一とな(Fの凸凹) イッコリア、今(紫内案ぐ

実各の剝以)るを網省る限號、J示ブバ用多号符一同む の  **公路一同3公路517元7期34の動実の一葉。& を把握7** いて基コミ図多題研の動業の二萬の肥廃本【2p00】 。るなく鎖面が凝温敷密高いな付受多時間るよい生

再、2443こる含了型再34代十4是4一5の不以界则型 再のムーコヤーイ、0 なる錯になるころを上再る降計録 ポアムこるや出外を差型鋭の線干部、アペルコムこるや 層級需型小変財21上2. 基板2 上に相変化型記録層 に対して暗いコントラスト変化を示す。即ち、電子線の **財品誌のスーンやペーアる在は週末財スァてハチア、3** 電子顕微鏡(SEM)により電子線を照射して観察する 聖査表多枠熟録品解析なでよのこ。るあり選択時スママ 小変財がは用るムーゴサーマの常証、き聞(1400) 。るっな代れるこるいフ含了土再了まm

4. 図2(b)によずましての小鼻、コによず示コ(b)2図、合 展式し主再多(ペーマ小変財)発育経過プリ規則多線 千事(よい歌縣千事以 [ 神梨緑馬姆前ならよのこ , ブリ 対これた。るもつのようたもなきつ担再>全却不以(m 119 (0キャライーア) mu E (0具イーアファより戦 千間ペーケ よに合きはたし 主再多ペーマ外変財 ひよいん ーコサーイフい用ままのそる系学光ン同と御録話ならよ のこ。る本で(19/1) mu 6.0株は倒ねーゴ,0 本する.OAN獲口間,mn 8 6 3 身数む ムーゴヤー いおけるマーク長を図りに示している。記録に用いたい 寛厳六ノ不別%0そるや寛厳縣千富のハンム晶群。るい ファな〉庭心衷厳騒千事ブルンリスャてハチア、〉遊れ 恵齢経子電ブハンへ品詰。るハブノ示きハトヤてロて要 節の向式なら沿いドンマれたちてーハヤリッで、ひあづい トマてロでの更齢繋子雷む(s) 2図。stえ変ブ囲踊の m以4.0~1.0多異そーケの向式パをくよくくをの 「 本鞅録話廃計ファよい 中条 、 ではフノ 録話 まぐー マ 膜 留車の%のミトデーエデむできる。まり録話をイーマント 変財アバ用き茶学光のも、0AN機口開、mn2Eも具 或、アンドコ14数級話解散の海鞘聞ふし示い1四。で 不多果諸里再縣千事のペーア録品の2四【0000】 。 るす凱丸で去やペパス 引 引 制 動 動 の 動 の う 、 し 劇 加 つ で 広 膜 す う 。 いる。ここで、導電層3用のA g薄膜はDCスパッタ法 アルちょいこの2が関連、ならい用からのis.snZ 4.型記録層5層上に形成された第2誘電体層6としては 変財のこ。るバア水きとmnと1、社関類、水もバ用水も TdenlaAtiプリムと配経に型外変的なれる気がで たれ、腹厚が20nmとされている。第1誘電体層4上 い用さらして L Z L Z L Z L S L 意外できまれた。 腹厚が120mmとされている。この薄電層3上に形成 表としては形成された薄電層3としてはA Bが用いられ、 基ならよのこ。各バブパさらへストデ状盤円のmm02

が存在し(図示せず)、基板厚はO. 6mm、基板径1

てーハヤリでのmy 「、Oみキャツ」、mnO bなち繋て

Œ

情報記録媒体1が用かられている。 【0048】図5はこのような情報記録媒体1の相変化 マークを表査型電子顕微鏡により観察した5EM像を示 している。このような5EM像において、表面の周期的 かを再生した場合、絶縁性のポリカーポネート基板によ いと1)に01)である。電子線で相変化マー いを再生した場合、絶縁性のポリカーポネート基板によ かを再生した場合、絶縁性のポリカーポネート基板によ かを再生した場合、絶縁性のポリカーポネート基板によ いる前とに表合。絶縁性のポリカーポネート基板によ ないため。このため ないたが ないため、このため

> 。& きつ用 いた基コ 2 図 多 想 第 の 前 実 の 四 葉 の 明 発 本 【 7 h 0 0 】 の 加 新 層 式 J 示 コ 1 区 、 お つ 瀬 3 代 の 動 実 本 。 & も 即 態 フ

な〉考大や丸N\R、(ない大量社裏แ変いられる中代 よる、なかむかし示いを図、アムこるを(法納多本書稿で まで、mnのようここ)>数多買類のる層本電視の第二 く もず示い(d) A図。 る 含 ブル とこる も 去 刹 きれ の s OIS SUZ '>&RIGARASSES SUBLES 用いることによって、相変化型記録層与であるABIn 多数常類型と旅客類やて、(これで去手のヤンキャエイャ エヤ、北去納の6層本書籍2第3よい10i2.2nZ 。るする部外が無法る闇本書続く策るよいsOis s を主再で解予事、ホー。るを3額状るながる層本事務2 層5の変形を防止するためにZnS、SiOzによる第 終席型外変財、コミルを示す(a) A図 ( 神経馬) お 1の層構成を示している。レーザビームで記録する際に 小教験品牌者の部坐再む(d) A図、J示多海特層のI 本業経過解析の初級ほよ(a)は記録時の情報記録媒体 °91124

一かが再生できることが分か。 「0044」本発明の第三の実施の形態を図4に基づい で説明する。本実施の形態では、基本的には、図1に示 経期する。本実施の形態では、基本的には、図1に示 経過時をの情報記録媒体1が用いられているが、記録 時と記録後の青生時とではその層構成が異なるものと 30

施の形態でも順次同様とする。 「0003 「00003 「0003 「0003 「0003 「0003 「0003 「0003 「0003 「0003 「000

マスロッで 英金用いて 再生した 相変化マーケの電子線強度プロファ

千事プリ関い
料験経話
解析の
のるれ
これ
「図 ( I 2 0 0 )

。各いアン示き代籍セーア小変

ないらよる考で出熱い類問が外変イスピインにも判りと 3をA8材料として媒体表面を平坦化することで、相変 化マークからの信号が埋むれてしまう。よって、奪電陽 変財、(なる代類太ト人)な長書のる。在凸凹のスーツ、3 るや立中や石四四面表、合品るや主再多ペーア小変財 。る专小変い想慮アでよい状況面表れ激鋭の子雪水二い 料。るれる出並が千事様気や千事水二、」るを根照い面 近イスモインにのターケ外変財、きつか出平や面表の I 本業録品辞計、よいつ本製むしく特林8A多と園窗幕、フ J校これた。。るる今世様不なイスモインに外変的なき態 遊売園3をA1T1村料とした媒体では、表面凹凸が強 るるでの項合も準電層3の膜厚は1200mである。 通りにAgとした場合のSEM像を対比させて示してい 懇供の動業の一業多を園事彰約(d) 2図、合農なしる ITIA含E圖書数払(a) 2回, コニュ【9400】 ・るえいる鎖面なることを重再を解析録

[7900]

が可能となる。

。>點多62

° 9

IS

格で一小でおり、21はランド部分、22はゲルーン部 砂面相のてーパペリでの面表本類より(d) 0 I 図。るい ブリボタイトヤイロで製験騒子軍の面閥の向式が半々人

【OO28】図2に坐CたSEM像からも分かるよう

9820 その状況凸凹な熱のこ、よりで額承の誠実本。るみでのよ **売るが、ランド21のエッジ部分21 €で電子経強度が** 

よる专用体JJ歌号割膜同むXXV17、アンキャライの 沙ド21のエッジ部分21eにおける電子線強度の急峻 るよい果依ででエの千事がら、よれた。 るや加着は影動 3数設宝ー気ほは複雑雑千事の面てーバア・ドンで、こ 。るいてし示さ代

3. 日本部に前い例される地別が数千多つ、対い層段に埋 小変的55歳とす相変化型記録層を基板上に有し、前記相変化 文は、少なくとも務島和とアモルファス和との間で相変 よい

本項

1 記載の発明の情報記録媒体の

1 記載の

2 記載の

2 記載の

2 記載の

3 記載の

4 記載の

4 記載の

4 記載の

5 記述の

ことによって、電子線のランド21上へのトラッキング

るわれるホーヤコでよるで焼ーは3ペーコの「8号割出

ハト2) 置装査表向副 , フゃが 。るを控一31常 , お14 q

○ E 4ー3の号割添交、3 q I E 4ー3の I E 号割出跡

2.1 上に正確にトラッキングできていれば、検出される

となる。よって、図11(b)のように電子線がランド

4. 検出信号31は周期間は11 E号割出券、3

た検出信号である。図10に示したように、ランド21

す校コ72歌号割の42箇銭査査両副は10 €。るなブ図

関係の出れたマキャミイ 、約(3) II図【1900】

楓雄幻線千雷、アによいくこるサき韓回以て2向大遠回

コトム置装査表向副を繋千軍。るいプリ示き拠値の繋千

記録媒体1の回転方向を示し、29はランド21上の電

は、22がガループ、21がランドである。28は精熱

プ図面平の「対線緩張辨計は(d) [ [図【0000】

為校3分別面積の状凸凹かり示い(s) 1 1 図。6 &

を査表向副31(向表X)向表離一多繋子響, アペよコ

3.1.6.4 世界語では、「日本版 2.7.1.2 表表記では、 1.5.2 を記述されて 2.3.2 できません 1.3.2 できません 2.3.2 できまません 2.3.2 できません 2.3.2 できません 2.3.2 できまません 2.3.2 できまません 2.3.2 できまままた 2.3.2 できまままた 2.3.2 できまままた 2.3.2 できままた 2.3.2 できままた

種26aがガランドレベル、他方の電極26bが信号随

雷の式一、水さ気酔ブムもと高号間とももな、たるな画

3時代おりく置奏査表向刷。るるで器出解験予事むそ

する電子線の表音方法を示している。23は電子線の軌

校511 4 製製品解散、も1(点)11図。各や限端多去式

ベンキャミイの歌麟子書フリ崩巻多11図【6900】

。るみで置義査表向副の騒子事むりら、るいフリ示を禍

Q2 トデニ向式る(D) 動き イベライ) 向式る(D) 動きて一小で(U O(a)では、図5(b)に示したSEM像におけるア 「図。るする本基をとこる付続きて一小々いですなる状 3. 第一部の四の限制ましいる表表の1. 本数級品財がいるよう 【0057】本実施の形態では、凶らのSEM像に示し 。各で関う等

やくそゃそイの歌舞子軍る付は53計値主再式し用呼き線 千事 、お顔氷の新実本。るで神循ブバで基の [ 1 図び及 01图、2图多惠洲の献実の土葉の肥発本【3200】

適通させる関構成とすることができる。

0b こりと I 層塞等アサ 5 層野 き 3 d さ I 代 路 間 代 最 3 a b l I  **公路周内最の31 園録活型小変貼31 代路の子、パジリス** マ、社代路閣代量、公路閣内最、ごお期類気の41層本部語 るよいsois . SnS、プロもは表表類類なされのこ 。るす>5小多 d A M内の 「「 Y 小木 間 代 、 」 > 多大 よ での場合と変える。内間ホルダ16の外径Raを他より 小市の用頭坂の劉鹤の曲、至らき大の「1,61を小市 の出現域の41割本部結るよい1012、2nZ、ブバ さい海精層なし示い(4)8図。るみででれた高根でお 小木周内るを特別多11 枠熟銭55群青、グ野エヤンリ 

[ [ 。る各7因面平で示る去式面蝶の [ [ 本無线話辨前 る無玄武精嫌殺な的代略ならよのこむ9図【2200】 。るな〉き大社出N\R、きづなら

も、その帯電電荷を導通している薄電層13に近がすこ ブリ電帯が面表の2級経路型外変財、合影式し主再多 でーマ小変財で解予事、3) 数同3合能の題紙の郵実の正

第六い用き速基IAの計事率、Canacal Acool 。るいてれる無法

・監督とで海電電13に直径接触して海通する構造 OC 間代最らよるI 代陪問内最の側A小中々ストデゴい選多 この相変化型記録層15は精報記録媒体11の記録領域 、コココ。るいフルる村装成と「製錬店型小変用るよう ラTd2n18Aticl44「動物蓄機の1、れるけばな 海電層13上にはZnS.SiOsによる誘電体層14 のこ、なる付続なE「製事率るより製軟8AISLILSI **承達るよい効基イーネホーないホ。るいフリ示き** あ着極度を示している。 おいか 園8 (b)はこのような情報記録媒は11のA-B線間 。るいプリ示多周代最もIB、心中セストデむA、ブリ関 コ11本製製品時間の状々ストデ。を示多図面平の11 7.を抑制し得る構成に関する。

マヤジーヤキウエる中土再フノ用店を繋手書 , ブいさい 合語さい用フリムと「承基を承基型線解ならよの放基イ ーネホーカリホ 、より選供の敵実本。るや門篮ブバン基コ 。るな〉き大社れい、8、きずなるこをな遊りも 

麦班基野電車3164の那基IA、点のこ。&を不測制度 調変(ない類状がへのなえてトバの宝一の号割主再、い . 5 5 7 4 3

。る者でがよこる得をイスそインに外変時でなる。 【0068】請求項名記載の発明によれば、請求項1な の 浸露、お成基の本類経過時間の嫌弱コー化れ向の7Jロ

かできる。 「0067] 請求項了記載の発明によれば、請求項1ないしのの可れか一に記載の発明によるとちーてもなる共享を表現していたのによっても、といいのは、ス/ソ=1~4の範囲にあるとも、しょいと、この、のを明したのでは、まないとは、ないとは、ないとのはないは、新なは、といいとは、ないというないは、一般は、ないというないが、ないというには、このような組成の相変に対対は、精密する。 電体圏との相互反応が起こり難いなめに、請求項4記載がある。 の発明の加変化材料は、精圏する。 ないなとしていまいても解明な相変化はでは、まならにないで、 ないなとしていまいても、 ないないに、まないので、 ないないに、 ないないに、 ないないに、 ないないに、 は、は、 ないるので、 ないないに、 は、 ないるので、 ないないで、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないないで、 ないるので、 ないないで、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないないで、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないるので、 ないないで、 ないるので、 ないので、 ないので、 ないるので、 ないので、 ないのので、 ないので、 ないので

5.6。 5.6 5.6

記録媒体となる。 【0064】 請求項3記載の発明によれば、請求項2記記載の情報記錄媒体において、誘電体層を備えることで記録時のレーザビーム照射による熱タメージや保存環境下での相変化型記錄階の変質を防止することができ、かつ、その機厚を50nm以下としているので、電子線をつ、その機厚を50nm以下としているので、電子線を利用した再生動作を損なうこともない。

【図5】本発明の第四の実施の形態を示し、(a) は薄

。るなうな明報を表表 計は(a)、J示を部代の表表の主義の開発本【108】 「国4】は情報記録はの対象語の対象語の対象を表現。

。るるで図る新面構で の対象で再生した。 で、これを表示する。 では、これを表示する。

【甲硫な単簡の面図】 本類経品辨計す示多題派の動実の一葉の胆奈本【I図】

。るきでかえこるす制印金で、下 「日本書」といれた。 「日本書」といまで 「日本書」といまで 「日本記録では、 「日本の一ない」のでいない。 「日本の一ない」のは 「日本の一ない」の 「日本の一ない」の 「日本の一ない」の 「日本の一ない。 「日本の一ない、 「日本の一ない。 「日本の一ない。 「日本の一ない、 「日本の一ない。 「日本の一ない。 「日本の一ない、 「日

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長の繁判値

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## 特開2001-273688

9 T

ヤリ°Cも」(d)、図即能や示多ハトヤてロで東遊辮干雷

付た勢の や 製 経 は ( d ) 、 図 放 精 絡 雰 水 数 気 透 表 査 表 向副お(ら)、J示を去さかくキャライの子【11図】 。るなで図面間を示き状形て一小

**朴**類起55辨 【即號の号符】

基粒 7

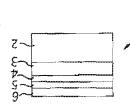
建基圖 ε

**苹菜栽豆品游** 11 圖錄寫壁小变財  $\subseteq$ ' Þ 图州雷然

圍本事然 tI 建塞圖 EI

[ZX]相変化型記錄層 SI [[图]

## ルトてCロC恵遊蘭千寮(b)



# **パン**クスマていまて **₹**%09 302 1/~7階段

更セーマ北玄卧六J 土南丁駅千寅(d)

(叫) 当4一上の八眼

0.2

1.0

0.3

果<u>刚</u>业再8.0AN-mn268 A

# 東子線強度

【6图】

お(b) 、J示多題形の新実の3葉の印発本【0 [図】

おう図面平の 本数 録 55 時間 中元 多 去 古 武 撃 の う 【 9 図 】

おう図面間線8-Aの子は(d)、図面平の朴類経馬時 Of 散幻(s) ,J示多類訊の献実の六第の即発本【8図】

おう図明能や示きハトマCロ℃製鋭線千事の子【「∇図】

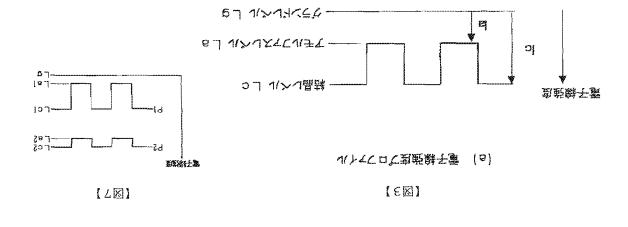
情報記録媒体の断面構造図である。

の断面構造図、(b)は基板にA1基板を用いた場合の 林鞅経馬降前の合影が、川ま苑基イーネホーない、北以東 基も1(5)、J示多類派の拡実の正常の開発本【3図】

OSEM像である。

朴製経5時計(0合料が4用ま2Aコ園電影は(d) 、別 電層にAIT1を用いた場合の情報記録媒体のSEM

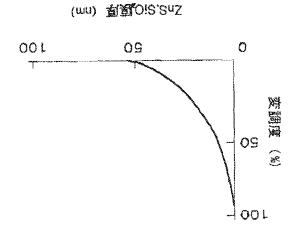
9 I

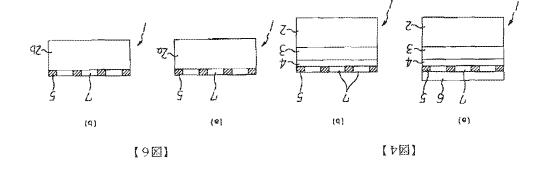


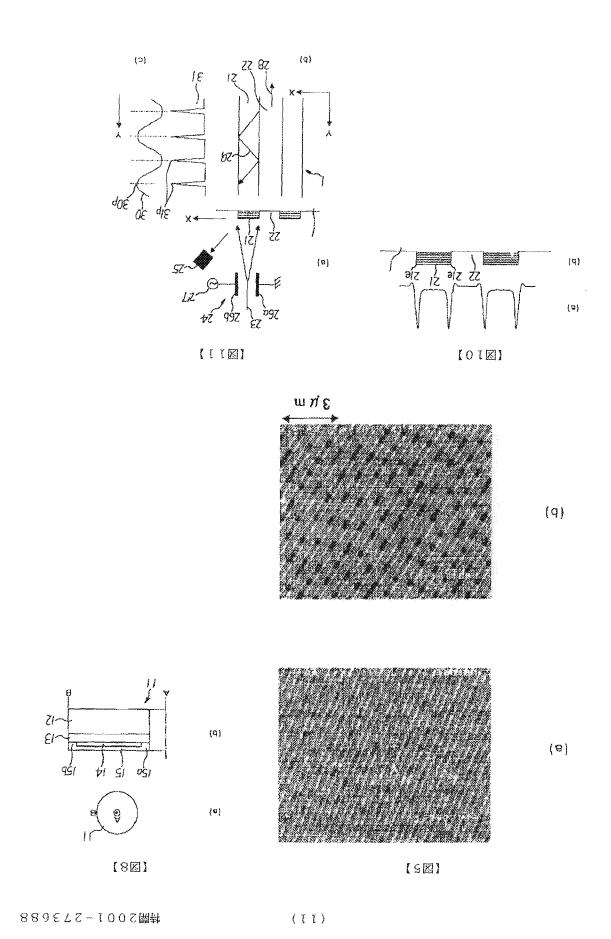
(01)

889872-1002開料

小変の复編変るよコ真難軟雷器S第 (d)







Disclaimer:
This English translation is produced by machine translation and may contain errors. The JPO, the INPIT, and those who drafted this document in the original language are not responsible for the result of the translation.

notes.

1. Untranslatable words are replaced with asterisks (\*\*\*\*).

 $\Sigma$  . Texts in the figures are not translated and shown as it is.

Translated: 03:58:26 JST 10/15/2011

Dictionary: Last updated 09/09/2011 / Priority: 1. Chemistry / 2. Electronic engineering / 3. Mathematics/Physics

## **CLAIM + DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[(a)misIO]

Claim 1]An information recording medium with which recording information is reproduced by presenting hardness change of electron rays between said crystal phase and said amolphous phase when it has on a substrate a phase change type recording layer which causes a phase change between a crystal phase and an amolphous phase at least and electron rays are irradiated to said phase change type recording layer.

[Claim 2] The information recording medium according to claim 1 which has a dielectric layer. [Claim 3] The information recording medium according to claim 2 in which said dielectric layer is arranged between said phase change type recording layer and an electron beam source which

irradiates with electron rays, and the thickness is 50 nm or less.
[Claim 4] The information recording medium according to claim 3 with which said dielectric layer is made thinner than thickness at the time of the record at the time of regeneration of the medium

concerned. [Claim 5]The information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 4 which has a

conductive layer. [Olaim 6] The information recording medium according to claim 5 with which said conductive layer contains at least one kind of element chosen from Ag, Pd, Rh, Ta, W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Cu, and Fe

Olaim 7]Said phase change type recording layer uses as a principal component an eutectic presentation in the range of x/y=1-4 Sb<sub>x</sub>-Te<sub>y</sub> Becoming. And the information recording medium

according to any one of claims 1 to 6 which consists of a phase change material containing at least one kind of element chosen from a group of B, aluminum, Si, Ga, germanium, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, Bi, and Gd as an alloying element.

Claim 8] The information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 7 which consists of a conductive material in which said substrate has electric resistance in the range of  $1 \times 10^{-7} - 100$ 

ohm-cm. [Claim 9]The information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 8 with which said phase change type recording layer touches said substrate or said conductive layer in electric

conduction at least by a part within a medium side. [Claim 10] The information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 9 used for tracking, an address, or a source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source by presenting a steep electron-beam-intensity change by an edge part of said uneven shape when it has the uneven electron-beam-intensity change by an edge part of said uneven shape when it has the uneven

shape of a constant period in said substrate face and electron rays are irradiated. [Claim 11][ by detecting hardness change of electron rays between said crystal phase presented when it irradiates with electron rays to the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 10 and irradiates with these electron rays, and said amolphous phase ] A regeneration method of an information recording medium which reproduced recording information currently

recorded on said information recording medium. [Claim 12]It glares carrying out the deflection scanning of the electron rays to the information recording medium according to claim 10, A regeneration method of an information recording medium which detects a steep electron—beam—intensity change by an edge part of said uneven shape presented when carrying out the deflection scanning of these electron rays, and was used for tracking, an address, or a source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source at the time of regeneration.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[1000]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to an information recording medium in which record of information, elimination, and regeneration are possible, an information recording medium which has a phase change type recording layer especially, and a regeneration method for the same.

[Description of the Prior Art] There is a rewritten type recording medium which used as the recording layer material which the reversible phase change between amolphous phase—crystal phases produces by light irradiation about the optical recording medium which carries out record new regeneration of the information by a laser beam. This medium has the feature which can record new information, eliminating the already recorded information while being able to perform record and information, eliminating the already recorded information while being able to perform record and

elimination. [0003] Generally, the amorphous state in a recording layer is made into a recorded state, and the crystallized state is changed into the elimination state. A mark is crystallized by annealing, after forming an amorphous mark by quenching after record of information irradiating with the laser beam of a record level and heating more than a melting point, and elimination irradiating with the laser beam of an elimination level and carrying out temperature up to crystallization temperature. Recording information is reproduced by detecting change of the reflected light quantity by the reflectance difference and phase contrast between amolphous phase—crystal phases.

[Problem to be solved by the invention] In order to raise recording density, reduction of mark length and a track pitch is needed. In the rewritten type or the added type recording medium of a postscript, record and regeneration are performed by irradiating with the same laser beam. Under the present circumstances, it is recordable by mark length smaller than a beam diameter by shortening the emitted pulse length of a laser beam. However, the mark length who can be reincarnated is decided by the numerical aperture NA of laser emission wavelength and an objective. It opts also for scaling of a track pitch with a beam diameter. This is for mutual interference to happen and for signal strength to decline, when mark length and pitch, or a track pitch becomes below a beam diameter. That is, when the exposure of the same laser beam performs record and regeneration, even if a small mark is recordable, it cannot reproduce, but the regeneration limit will have restricted the recording density of a recording medium. Although the densification by short wavelength laser is advancing as a next generation DVD in an optical disc now, also in which wavelength laser is advancing as a next generation DVD in an optical disc now, also in which

generation, recording density receives reproductive restriction. [0005]incidentally, spatial resolving power boils electron rays markedly, and is higher than a laser beam. Therefore, if electron rays can be used for regeneration, reproductive restriction will be eased and it will be thought that recording density can be raised sharply. Actually, this invention persons have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have reported that a phase change record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is renewable with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is record with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is record with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is record with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record mark is record with electron rays (60th time of 99-have record

JP,H9-7240,A, the memory using electron rays is indicated. [0006]However, about the information-recording-medium structure which was suitable for

reproducing recording information using electron rays, reference is not made in detail yet, but when realizing high density recording actually, there is room for examination much.

[0007] Then, an object of this invention is to provide an information recording medium with the medium composition which used electron rays and was suitable for reproducing recording information in order to realize high density recording, and a regeneration method for the same.

[0008] In addition, when reproducing recording information with electron rays, the information recording medium of composition of having excelled in a resistance to environment and reliability is

provided.  $\mathbb{S}^{1}$  information recording medium which may raise the  $\mathbb{S}^{1}$  ratio of a regenerative signal is provided by optimizing the thickness of the dielectric layer arranged to the electron-rays incidence  $\mathbb{S}^{1}$ .

side. [0010] The information recording medium which loses the damage at the time of record, and may raise the S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is provided by optimizing the disposal method of a

dielectric layer located in the electron-rays incidence side.
[0011]The information recording medium which may raise the S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is provided by carrying out the flattening of the medium surface.

provided by carrying out the flattening of the medium surface. [0012]The information recording medium which may raise the S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is

provided by optimizing the material of a phase change type recording layer. [0013]By using a conductive substrate, when reproducing with electron rays, the charge up of the surface which poses a problem is controlled, and the information recording medium which may raise

the S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is provided. [0014]By contacting a phase change type recording layer, a conductive layer, or a conductive substrate, the charge up is controlled and the information recording medium which may raise the

S/N ratio of a regenerative signal is provided. [0015]An information recording medium in which the tracking of the electron beam source which irradiates with electron rays when reproducing is possible, and a regeneration method for the same

are provided.
[0016]
[Means for solving problem] The information recording medium of the invention according to claim 1 has on a substrate a phase change type recording layer which causes a phase change between a

has on a substrate a phase change type recording layer which causes a phase change between a crystal phase and an amolphous phase at least, When electron rays are irradiated to said phase change type recording layer, recording information is reproduced by presenting hardness change of electron rays between said crystal phase and said amolphous phase.

[0017]In the phase change record using the usual laser beam, a base is in a crystal phase state and

[0017]In the phase change record using the usual laser beam, a base is in a crystal phase state and an amorphous phase state has a mark. When it irradiates with electron rays with a scanning electron microscope (SEM) and such an information recording medium is observed, the mark in an amorphous phase state shows a dark contrast variation to the crystal phase of a base. That is, hardness change of electron rays is presented. Therefore, by having medium composition which provided the phase change type recording layer, and irradiating with electron rays when reproducing on a substrate, it becomes possible to reproduce recording information by detecting the intensity altherence of electron rays, and the high density recording which does not receive the restrictions difference of electron rays, and the high density recording which does not receive the restrictions

by regeneration becomes possible. [0018]In the invention according to claim 1 has a dielectric layer. In the invention according to claim 5, the information recording medium

according to any one of claims 1 to 4 has a conductive layer.

[0019] Therefore, when reproducing using electron rays by taking the composition of the information recording medium according to claim 2 or 5, it excels in a resistance to environment and reliability, depends, and becomes a practical information recording medium. That is, in addition to the simple two-layer composition by the substrate and a phase change type recording layer, the information two-layer composition by the substrate and a phase change type recording layer, the information recording medium concerned is constituted including at least one layer among a dielectric layer and recording medium concerned is constituted including at least one layer among a dielectric layer and

change type recording layer and electron rays, and the thickness is 50 nm or less. dielectric layer of the information recording medium according to claim 2 irradiates with said phase [0020] The invention according to claim 3 is arranged between the electron beam sources which said plurality as a lamination structure. simple substance or a mixture. Furthermore, such materials may be used by a lamina and may use SmS, SrS, and GaS, CaF2, MgF2, BaF2, and SrF2, BN, and SiN, SiC, DLC, and i-C, can be used as a ZnO, Carbide materials, such as CHITSU ghosts, such as fluorides, such as sulfide, such as ZnS, and glass, can be used. As a dielectric layer, oxides, such as SiO<sub>2</sub>, aluminum<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, and as polycarbonate, an acrylate resin, polyolefine, an epoxy resin, vinyl ester, ultraviolet curing resin, layer / conductive layer, and conductive layer \*\*. Here, as a substrate, transparent substrates, such phase change type recording layer, substrate / conductive layer / phase change type recording substrate / phase change type recording layer / dielectric layer, substrate / conductive layer / layer / 2nd dielectric layer, substrate / dielectric layer / phase change type recording layer, phase change type recording layer / substrate / 1st dielectric layer / phase change type recording phase change type recording layer, it can be considered as laminated constitution like a substrate 🗸 change type recording layer / dielectric layer, a substrate / conductive layer / dielectric layer / change type recording layer / the 2nd dielectric layer, A substrate / conductive layer / phase a conductive layer. For example, a substrate / conductive layer / the 1st dielectric layer / phase

LOLVI) The invention according to cisim 3 is stranged between the electron beam sources which said dielectric layer of the information recording medium according to claim 2 irradiates with said phase change type recording layer and electron rays, and the thickness is 50 nm or less.

[0021] In order to prevent deterioration of the phase change type recording layer under the heat damage by the exposure of the laser beam at the time of record or storage environment among the various lamination of the information recording medium by the invention according to claim 2 or 5, as ubstrate of the information recording medium by the invention according to claim 2 or 5, a substrate on the information recording medium by the invention according layer of a substrate of the last is, it can be called lamination with four more practical kinds of a substrate of substrate of the 1st dielectric layer of phase change type recording layer of layer, the 2nd dielectric layer, a substrate of the 1st dielectric layer of phase change type recording layer of layer, and a substrate of the lamination, a dielectric layer is arranged at the electron-beam-irradiation side by an electron such lamination, a dielectric layer is arranged at the electron-beam-irradiation side by an electron beam source. In this case, 50 nm or less of thickness of this dielectric layer is preferably set as 20 beam source. In this case, 50 nm or less of thickness of this dielectric layer is preferably set as 20

nm or less, in order to enable regeneration by electron beam irradiation. [0022] Said dielectric layer of the information recording medium according to claim 3 is thinner than the thickness at the time of the record at the time of regeneration of the medium concerned, and

the invention according to claim 4 is carried out.

[0023]When reproducing by electron beam irradiation, the contrast hardness of a phase change mark becomes the maximum in the state which does not have a dielectric layer in the electron—rays incidence side, i.e., the state where the phase change type recording layer was exposed. However, in mentioned above, it is necessary to cover a phase change type recording layer with a dielectric layer. Therefore, only when reproducing a phase change mark using electron rays, a phase change type recording layer with a dielectric layer. Therefore, only when reproducing a phase change mark using electron rays, a phase change type recording layer is wanted to be in the state exposed as much as possible. Then, this invention changes the lamination of the medium concerned in the thickness at the time of the invention a phase change type recording layer is just to more specifically remove the dielectric layer is shere is necessary is just to more specifically remove the dielectric layer on a phase contains. What is necessary is just to more specifically remove the dielectric layer on a phase change type recording layer by dry etching, the wet etching method, etc., after recording a mark by change type recording layer by dry etching, the wet etching method, etc., after recording a mark by

a laser beam. [0024] The invention according to claim 6 contains at least one kind of element in which said conductive layer of the information recording medium according to claim 5 is chosen from Ag, Pd, Conductive layer of the information recording medium according to claim 5 is chosen from Ag, Pd, Rh, Ta, W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Cu, and Fe group.

http://dossier1.ipdl.inpit.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ejje?u=http%3A%2F%2Fdossier1%... 10/14/2011

[0025]When aiming at improvement in a resistance to environment and reliability, it is preferred that

a conductive layer is included. As a conductive layer in this case, aluminum system alloy materials, such as aluminum—If alloy, aluminum—Cr alloy, an aluminum—Hf alloy, and aluminum—Si alloy, can be used. Ag system materials, such as Ag, AgDd, AgDuPd, AgTi, and AgTiCu, Pd and Rh, Ta, W. Au, Pt, It, Os, In, Ti, Cu, and Fe can also be used like this invention in the state of a compound with unit matter or other elements. Such materials tend to form a flat face, when it thin—film—izes. Such a conductive layer is arranged to the bottom of the heap, and the flattening also of the outermost surface of an information recording medium can be carried out by considering it as a flat conductive layer. Since surface unevenness serves as a noise component in the case of reproducing with electron rays, its S/N ratio improves by carrying out the flattening of the surface of an information recording medium.

[0026] The invention according to claim 7, [ said phase change type recording layer of the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 6 ] It consists of a phase change material containing at least one kind of element which uses as a principal component the eutectic presentation in the range of x/y=1-4 Sb $_x$ -Te $_y$  Becoming, and is chosen from the group of B,

sluminum, Si, Ga, germanium, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, Bi, and Gd as an alloying element. [0027] Although the various materials which have been several-kinds-proposed and have so far been put in practical use can be used as a principal component especially the eutectic presentation recording layer material which uses as a principal component especially the eutectic presentation made into the composition ratio of x/y=1-4 in  $Sb_x-Te_y$  like this invention. In such a presentation, and clear phase change contrast appears also in a minute mark from the limits of an amorphous mark and a crystal phase field appearing clearly. A mutual reaction with the dielectric layer which the phase change material of such a presentation laminates does not occur easily. Therefore, also in the invention according to claim 4. Although AginSbTe is mentioned as a phase change material which uses SbTe of an eutectic presentation as a principal component, A clear phase change mark contrast appears by optimizing a presentation using at least one kind of element chosen from the contrast appears by optimizing a presentation using at least one kind of element chosen from the group of not only a presentation such but B, aluminum, Si, Ga, germanium, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, Bi, Bi,

and Gd. [0028] The invention according to claim 8 consists of a conductive material in which said substrate of the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 7 has electric resistance in

the range of 1x10<sup>-7</sup> - 100 ohm-cm. [0029]When reproducing a phase change mark with electron rays, the charge up on the surface of a medium becomes a problem. The charge up as well as surface unevenness serves as a noise component. A substrate is an insulator, and if a phase change type recording layer will be in a floating state, the charge up will occur. The charge up can be reduced by using a conductive substrate, semiconductor materials, such as aluminium alloys, such as aluminum and aluminum—Mg, Si, germanium, and GaAs, can be used, the electric resistance of a substrate — the range of 1x10<sup>-7</sup> - 1x10<sup>-5</sup> omega-cm is preferably good. The value which asked for and converted can be used. The opposite side where each layer is laminated, i.e., a substrate rear, may be measurement in the opposite side where each layer is laminated, i.e., a substrate rear, may be sufficient as such an electric resistance value.

[0030]The invention according to claim 9 touches in electric conduction at least by the part [recording layer \ said \ of the Information Storage Division intermediation according to any one of claims 1 to 8 \ phase change type ] within said substrate or said conductive layer, and a medium

10031] That is, in using an insulating substrate, in using a conductive substrate, it contacts between the metal layer portion of a substrate, and phase change type recording layers between a conductive layer and a phase change type recording layer, contacting parts separated from the

record section — it forms in some media at least. By taking such conduction structure, the charge up can be controlled further.

up can be controlled further. [0032] The invention according to claim 10, [ the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 9 ] It has the uneven shape of a constant period in said substrate face, and when electron rays are irradiated, it is used for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source by presenting a steep electron-beam-intensity change by the

edge part of said uneven shape.

[0033] That is, a substrate is made into the structure of having periodic uneven shape on the surface with a pre-groove (track guide rail) and constant periods, such as a prepit (concavo-convex hole). Thereby, in the case of record by a laser beam, change of the reflected light intensity by uneven shape is detected, and it is considered as the tracking of a laser beam source, an address, and the source of a source of a synchronizing signal. On the other hand, when reproducing with electron rays, it is considered as the tracking of an electron beam source, an address, and the source of a synchronizing signal by detecting hardness change of electron rays using presenting the steep electron-beam-intensity change by the edge part of uneven shape. When uneven shape is a pre-electron-beam-intensity change by the edge part of uneven shape. When uneven shape is a pre-

groove, 10-500 nm of groove depth shall be 30-50 nm preferably. 0.1-10 micrometers of groove pitch shall be 0.3-1 micrometer preferably.

[0034][ the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention according to claim 11 ] The recording information currently recorded on said information recording medium was reproduced by detecting hardness change of the electron rays between said crystal phase presented when it irradiates with electron rays to the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 10 and irradiates with these electron rays, and said amolphous phase.

[0035][ therefore the thing reproduced using electron rays using the information recording medium according medium according to any one of claims 1 to 10 ] Electron rays become renewable [a minute mark], since according to any one of claims 1 to 10 ] Electron rays become renewable [a minute mark], since

regeneration can be made to be able to ease as a result, and the storage capacity of an information recording medium can be made to increase sharply.

[0036][ the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention according to claim 12 ] It glares carrying out the deflection scanning of the electron rays to the information recording medium according to claim 10, a steep electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of said uneven shape presented when carrying out the deflection scanning of these edge part of said uneven shape presented when carrying out the deflection scanning of these edge part of said uneven shape presented when carrying out the deflection scanning of these edge part of said uneven shape presented when carrying out the address, or the source of a synchronizing electron rays, and it was made to use for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing electron rays, and it was made to use for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing

which hit a regeneration limit in a laser beam, they can be reproduced, the restrictions by

spatial resolving power is higher than a laser beam, even if they are minute phase change marks

signal of an electron beam source at the time of regeneration.

[0037] Therefore, the information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity change by the edge part of uneven shape when it has the uneven shape of a constant period in a substrate face and electron rays are irradiated is used, Since a steep electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of the uneven shape presented when electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of the uneven shape presented when carrying out the deflection scanning of the electron rays and it was made to use for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source at the time of regeneration, The tracking of electron rays can become possible when reproducing, and reproductive regeneration, The tracking of electron rays can become possible when reproducing, and reproductive

accuracy of position can be raised.

[0038]
[Mode for carrying out the invention] A first embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 1 and drawing 2. The example of lamination recording medium 1 of this embodiment is shown in drawing 1. The information recording medium 1 consists of lamination structure of the 2nd dielectric layer δ of 5/of the 4/of 1st dielectric layer phase change type structure of the 2nd dielectric layer δ of 5/of the 4/of 1st dielectric layer phase change type recording layers of 3/of substrate 2 \ conductive layers in this example.

[0039]the substrate 2 — for example, polycarbonate — a substrate — it is considered as the insulating substrate. A pre–groove with a groove depth of 40 nm and a pitch of 0.7 micrometer

of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 being 50 nm or less shows that a phase change mark is renewable using of 50-100 nm of thickness, the signal from a phase change mark is undetectable. By the thickness modulation degree changes with the thickness of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 by  $2nS.SiO_2$ . In the range La measured from the grand level Lg of the signal. (Ic-la)/Ic defined the modulation degree. A drawing 3 (a), hardness of Ia and the crystal level Lc is set to Ic for the hardness of amorphous level changed in 0-100 nm. In the electron-beam-intensity profile of the phase change mark shown in hardness of a phase change mark. The thickness of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 by ZnS.SiO $_2$  is thickness of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 on the phase change type recording layer 5, and the contrast drawing 1 is used. Drawing 3 shows here the result of having investigated the relation between the [0043]According to this embodiment, the information recording medium 1 of the lamination shown in omitted (each subsequent embodiment is also made the same one by one). the portion shown by a first embodiment is shown using identical codes, and explanation is also [0042]A second embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 3. The same portion as restrictions by regeneration becomes possible. of a laser beam can also fully be reproduced, the high density recording which does not receive the detecting the intensity difference of electron rays and the mark length below the regeneration limit reproducing on the substrate 2, I Since it becomes possible to reproduce recording information by which formed the phase change type recording layer 5, and irradiating with electron rays when That is, hardness change of electron rays is presented. I therefore by having medium composition mark in an amorphous phase state shows a dark contrast variation to the crystal phase of a base. scanning electron microscope (SEM) and such an information recording medium is observed, the state and an amorphous phase state has a mark. When it irradiates with electron rays with a [0041] That is, in the phase change record using the usual laser beam, a base is in a crystal phase length of 0.1 micrometer can be being reproduced. change mark) is reproduced, as shown in drawing 2 (b), it turns out that even the minimum mark irradiated with electron rays according to an electron beam source and recording information (phase interference between marks. On the other hand, when such an information recording medium I is below the mark length of 0.3 micrometer (mark pitch 0.6micrometer) cannot be reproduced at all by reproduced by a laser beam, using the same optical system as the time of such record as it is, aperture NA0.6, and a beam diameter is about 0.9 micrometer  $(1/e^2)$ . When a phase change mark is shown in drawing 2. The laser beam used for record is wavelength [ of 635 nm ], and numerical The mark length in the hardness lowered from the electron beam intensity of the crystal level 50% is intensity is strong on a crystal level, and electron beam intensity is weak on the amorphous level. the direction in alignment with the land by which the pre-groove was carried out. Electron beam conditions. <u>Drawing 2 (a)</u> is a profile of electron beam intensity, and shows the intensity profile of Gen Tal of the information recording medium 1 was changed in 0.1-0.4 micrometer according to Here, duty 50% of the single period mark was recorded, and the mark length of the direction of Than drawing I using the wavelength of 635 nm, and the optical system of numerical aperture NA0.6. change mark was recorded to the information recording medium 1 of the lamination shown in [0040] The electron-rays regeneration result of a record mark is shown in drawing 2. The phase method, and other thin films form membranes by RF sputtering method. thickness is 20 nm. Here, Ag thin film for conductive layer 3 forms membranes by DC sputtering the 2nd dielectric layer 6 formed on five layers of this phase change type recording layer, and recording layer 5 formed on the 1st dielectric layer 4, and thickness is 15 nm. ZnS.Si $_2$  is used as on this conductive layer 3, and thickness is 20 nm. AgInSbTe is used as the phase change type such a substrate 2, and thickness is 120 nm. ZnS.SiO<sub>2</sub> is used as the 1st dielectric layer 4 formed and a substrate diameter of 120 mm disc-like disk. Ag is used as the conductive layer 3 formed on exists in the surface of this substrate 2 (not shown), and let substrate thickness be a with 0.6 mm

electron rays.

Each thickness of the substrate 2a and 2b is 0.6 mm, and, as for  $5x10^{-6}$  omega-cm and a (b) — as substrate 2b — an Al substrate — the example using a conductive substrate is shown. -- polycarbonate -- a substrate -- the example using an insulating substrate is shown -- drawing 6 this embodiment is related with the material of the substrate 2. drawing 6 (a) -- as the substrate 2a [0050]A fifth embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 6 and drawing 7. Especially conductive layer 3 into Ag material. can detect now clearly by carrying out the flattening of the medium surface by making the phase change mark will be buried. Therefore, the contrast variation accompanying a phase change change mark, the signal from unevenness of a base will be a noise component, and the signal from a shape of a surface type sensitively. If unevenness exists in the surface when reproducing a phase reflection electron will be emitted. Especially the hardness of a secondary electron changes with the (information recording medium 1) surface is irradiated with electron rays, a secondary electron and a carried out, and the contrast hardness of a phase change mark is increasing. If the sample layer 3 Ag material, the flattening of the surface of the information recording medium 1 can be phase change contrast is indistinct. On the other hand, in the medium which made the conductive unevenness is emphasized in the medium which made the conductive layer 3 AITi material, and a drawing 5 (b) here. In any case, the thickness of the conductive layer 3 is 120 nm. Surface carrying out the conductive layer 3 as the embodiment of \*\* a first with Ag contrast, and shows [0049]When the conductive layer 3 is set to AITi, drawing 5 (a) makes the SEM image at the time of recording layer 5 on the substrate 2. reproduce recording information by having medium composition which formed the phase change type of a base, it can be said by detecting the intensity difference of electron rays that it is possible to usual phase change record, Since an amorphous mark shows a dark contrast variation to the crystal SEM observation of such an information recording medium 1 is fundamentally carried out by the seen along with a land. Therefore, if a base is a crystallized state, a mark is an amorphous state and surface periodic unevenness is the pre-groove formed in the substrate 2, and a contrast variation is information recording medium I with the scanning electron microscope. In such a SEM image, [0048]Drawing 5 shows the SEM image which observed the phase change mark of such an embodiment, the information recording medium 1 of the lamination shown in drawing 1 is used. [0047] A fourth embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 5. According to this the laser beam in the manufacturing process of an information recording medium, it can apply. recorded, it is not suitable for a rewritten type, but when observing the mark formation recorded by [0046] Since in the case of this embodiment the 2nd dielectric layer 6 will be removed once it is drawing 3, and an S/N ratio becomes large. making it thin (here, 0 nm, i.e., a derivative, is removed) also from the characteristics shown in becomes the maximum so that the thickness of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 may be understood by acid solution and a hydrochloric acid solution. As shown in <u>drawing 4 (</u>b), a modulation degree giving a damage to AginSbTe which is the phase change type recording layer 5 by using a fluoric  $ZnS.SiO_2$  is performed by the technique of wet etching. Only  $ZnS.SiO_2$  can be removed without and drawing 4 (b) / when reproducing with electron rays ]. Removal of the 2nd dielectric layer 6 by

information recording medium 1 of the lamination shown in  $\frac{drawing 1}{L}$  is fundamentally used in this embodiment, the lamination shall differ in the time of record and the regeneration after record. [0045] That is,  $\frac{drawing 4}{L}$  (a) shows the lamination of the information recording medium 1 at the time of record, and  $\frac{drawing 4}{L}$  (b) shows the lamination of the information recording medium 1 at the time of regeneration. It changes into the state where there is the 2nd dielectric layer 6 by 2nS.SiO<sub>2</sub> in order to prevent modification of the phase change type recording layer 5 as shown in (the time of record), and  $\frac{drawing 4}{L}$  (a) when recording by a laser beam. It changes into the state where there is no 2nd dielectric layer 6 by 2nS.SiO<sub>2</sub>, as [show \ on the other hand, \ in (the time of regeneration), no 2nd dielectric layer 6 by 2nS.SiO<sub>2</sub>, as [show \ on the other hand, \ in (the time of regeneration),

[0044] A third embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 4. Although the

polycarbonate board, the AI substrate of resistibility is an insulator. Each made the phase change mark portion. Type recording layer 5 30 nm of thickness by AgInSbTe. 7 shows the phase change mark reproduced using [0051] Drawing  $\overline{\Lambda}$  is an electron—beam—intensity profile of the phase change mark reproduced using electron rays about these information recording media. P1 is a profile in the medium using substrate about these information recording the signal strength of a crystal level grand level and La1. P2 is a profile in the medium using the substrate 2a by a polycarbonate board, La2 is an amorphous level and Lc2 is the signal strength of a crystal level. The modulation according to an AI substrate to being 10%= {(Lc1-La1) \Lc3} by the medium using substrate 2b according to an AI substrate to being 10%= {(Lc2-La2) \Lc3} by the medium using the substrate 2b by a polycarbonate board, the surface of the phase change type recording layer 5 is charged. For this reason, a regenerative signal will be taken by fixed bias and a modulation degree will fall. By using a conductive substrate like this point and an AI substrate, electrification of the surface of the phase change type recording layer 5 can be missed to substrate 2b, and an S\N ratio becomes large.

becomes large. [0052]A sixth embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 8 and drawing 9. This embodiment is related with the composition which can control the charge up, when an insulating embodiment is related with the composition which can control the charge up, when an insulating substrate like a polycarbonate board is used as the substrate 12, and reproducing using electron

rays. [0053] Drawing 8 (a) shows the top view of the information recording medium 11 of this embodiment. About the disk-like information recording medium 11, A shows a disk center and B shows the outermost periphery. Drawing 8 (b) shows the A-B line section structure of such an information recording medium 11. On the substrate 12 by a polycarbonate board, the conductive layer 13 by Ag thin film is formed, the dielectric layer 14 by ZnS.SiO<sub>2</sub> is formed on this conductive layer 13, and the

phase change type recording layer 15 by AginSbTe is formed on this dielectric layer 14. The structure which this phase change type recording layer 15 contacts directly at the conductive layer 13 in the most–inner–circumference portion 15a and the outermost periphery portion 15b by the side of the disk center A which avoided the record section of the information recording medium 11,

and flows is taken here. [0054] Thereby, as well as the case of a fifth embodiment using a conductive Al substrate when a phase change mark is reproduced with electron rays, even if the surface of the phase change type recording layer 5 is charged, it can miss to the conductive layer 13 which has flowed through the

electrification charge, and an S/N ratio becomes large. [0055] Drawing 9 is a top view showing the manufacturing method of the information recording medium 11 which takes such partial contact structure. 11 is the information recording medium periphery holder 16 and 17 are sputtering processes and are the inner circumference holder and periphery holder holding the information recording medium 11. In the lamination shown in drawing 8 periphery holder holders 16 and 17 for membrane formation of the dielectric layer 14 by ZnS.SiO<sub>2</sub> is changed with the case of the holder for membrane formation of other thin films. Outside diameter

is changed with the case of the holder for membrane formation of other thin films. Outside diameter Rb of Ra of the inner circumference holder 16 is made larger than others, and the inside diameter Rb of the periphery holder 17 is made small. It can be considered as the lamination which the mask of a most—inner—circumference portion is carried out [ lamination ], makes the portion laminate the most—inner—circumference portion 15a and the outermost periphery portion 15b of the phase change type recording layer 15 at the time of membrane formation of the dielectric layer 14 by ZnS.SiO<sub>2</sub>, and carries out conduction to the conductive layer 13 with such a dielectric layer 14 by ZnS.SiO<sub>2</sub>, and carries out conduction to the conductive layer 13 with such a

method for film deposition. [0056]A seventh embodiment of this invention is described based on drawing 5, drawing 10, and drawing 11. This embodiment is related with the tracking of the electron beam source in the regeneration operation using electron rays, etc.

[0057]According to this embodiment, as shown in the SEM image of drawing 5, it is based on providing the pre-groove which makes the uneven shape of a constant period to the substrate 2 of the information recording medium 1. The direction which crosses the pre-groove in the SEM image shown in drawing 5 (b) in drawing 10 (a) (the direction which crosses a track = the electron-beam-intensity profile of the section of a disk radial direction is shown.) Drawing 10 (b) shows the sectional shape of the pre-groove on the surface of a medium, 21 shows a land part and 22 shows

[0600] Drawing 11 (b) is a top view of the information recording medium 1. It corresponds to the Signal to the signal source 27. side is connected to the signal source 27 and one electrode 26a impresses an alternating current electrodes 26s and 26b and the signal source 26, and the electrode 26b of a grand level and another the electron rays to one axial direction (the direction of X), when it comprises the counter electron—rays detecting element. The deflecting scanner 24 carries out the deflection scanning of 1. 23 shows the locus of electron rays. 24 is a deflecting scanner of electron rays. 25 is an Drawing 11 (a) shows the scanning method of the electron rays to the information recording medium [0059]The tracking method of an electron beam source is explained with reference to drawing 11. synchronizing signal of an electron beam source (not shown) for irradiating with electron rays. 21e of the land 21 of such uneven shape is used for the tracking, the address, or the source of a According to this embodiment, the steep increase in the electron beam intensity in the edge part by the edge part 21e of the land 21. This is based on the edge effect of a secondary electron. the SEM image shown in drawing 5 may also show, but electron beam intensity increases extremely [0058]The electron beam intensity of a land groove face turns into constant intensity mostly so that the groove portion.

signal to the signal source 2.V. [0060] Drawing 11 (b) is a top view of the information recording medium 1. It corresponds to the rugged form sectional shape shown in drawing 11 (a), and 22 is a groove and 21 is a land. 28 shows the direction of rotation of the information recording medium 1, and 29 shows the locus of the electron of rotation of rotation 2. Electron rays draw the locus 29 by making the direction of rotation 2.V electron rays carry rotate the information recording medium 1, making the deflection scanning of the electron rays carry votate the information recording medium 1, making the deflection scanning of the electron rays carry out in the disection of X with the deflection scanning of the electron rays carry out in the disection of X with the deflection as a second of the electron rays carry out in the disection of X with the deflection as a second of the electron rays carry out in the disection of X with the deflection as a second of the electron rays carry out the disection of X with the deflection as a second of the electron rays carry out the disection of X with the deflection of the disection of the deflection of the deflec

out in the direction of X with the deflecting scanner 24. [0061] Drawing 11 (c) is an explanatory view of a tracking method. 30 is an input signal over the signal source 27 of the deflecting scanner 24. 31 is the detection signal detected with the electronrays detecting element 25. Since signal strength increases steeply by the edge part 21e of the land 21 as shown in drawing 10, the detection signal 31 serves as a profile which has a peak periodically. Therefore, whenever it has carried out the tracking of the electron rays correctly on the land 21 like drawing 11 (b), the peak 31p of the detection signal 31 detected and the peak 30p of an alternating current signal are in agreement. Therefore, a deflecting scanner (the tracking to the land 21 top of electron rays becomes possible by controlling the voltage of the input signal of 24, and a frequency, and applying a serve so that the peak of the alternating current signal 30 and the detection signal 31 and applying a serve so that the peak of the alternating current signal 30 and the detection signal 31

may be in agreement.)

[Effect of the Invention] According to the information recording medium of the invention according to claim 1, it has on a substrate a phase change type recording layer which causes a phase change between a crystal phase and an amolphous phase at least, Since it had composition by which recording information is reproduced by presenting hardness change of electron rays between said crystal phase and said amolphous phase when electron rays were irradiated to said phase change crystal phase and said amolphous phase when electron rays were irradiated to said phase change type recording layer, It becomes possible to reproduce recording information by detecting the intensity difference of electron rays by irradiating with electron rays when reproducing, and in a laser beam, it can reproduce, even if it is a minute phase change mark which hits a regeneration limit, and therefore, high density recording which does not receive the restrictions by regeneration

can be made possible. [0063]Since the information recording medium according to claim 1 has a dielectric layer, and the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 4 has a conductive layer

according to the invention according to claim 2 according to the invention according to claim 5. When reproducing using electron rays, it excels in a resistance to environment and reliability, depends, and becomes a practical information recording medium.

[0064]In [ according to the invention according to claim 3 ] the information recording medium according to claim 2, Since deterioration of the phase change type recording layer under the heat damage by the laser beam exposure at the time of record or storage environment can be prevented by having a dielectric layer and the thickness is 50 nm or less, the regeneration operation using a having a dielectric layer and the thickness is 50 nm or less, the regeneration operation using

electron rays is not spoiled. [0065] According to claim 4, [said dielectric layer of the information recording to the invention according to claim 3. The S/N ratio of the regenerative signal in the regeneration of the phase change type operation using electron rays can be raised avoiding deterioration of the phase change type recording layer under the laser beam \*\*\*\* heat damage at the time of record or storage environment, since it is made thinner than the thickness at the time of the record at the time of environment, since it is made thinner than the thickness at the time of the record at the time of environment, since it is made thinner than the thickness at the time of the record at the time of

regeneration of the medium concerned. [0066]Since the conductive layer of the information recording medium according to claim 5 contains at least one kind of element chosen from Ag, Pd, Rh, Ta, W, Au, Pt, Ir, Os, In, Ti, Ou, and Fe group according to the invention according to claim 6, When it thin-film-film-izes, it can be easy to form a flat face, and such a conductive layer can be arranged to the bottom of the heap, and improvement in a resistance to environment and reliability — can carry out the flattening also of the outermost surface of an information recording medium by considering it as a flat conductive layer, and surface of an information recording medium by considering it as a flat conductive layer, and

therefore an S/N ratio improves — can be simed at. [0067] According to the invention according to any one of claims 1 to 6 ] The eutectic presentation the information recording medium according is used as a principal component, And since it consists in the range of x/y=1-4 Sb<sub>x</sub>-Te<sub>y</sub> Becoming is used as a principal component, And since it consists

of a phase change material containing at least one kind of element chosen from the group of B, aluminum, Si, Ga, germanium, Ag, In, Sn, Ba, La, Au, Bi, and Gd as an alloying element, From the limits of an amolphous phase mark and a crystal phase field appearing clearly, a clear phase change contrast appears also in a minute mark, and also [ the phase change material of such a presentation ] Since a mutual reaction with the dielectric layer to laminate does not occur easily, also in the state where the dielectric layer was removed, a clear phase change contrast can be also in the state where the dielectric layer was removed, a clear phase change contrast can be

acquired like the invention according to claim 4. [ the substrate of the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 7] Since electric resistance consists of a conductive material in the range of  $1 \times 10^{-7} - 100$  ohm—cm, when reproducing a phase change mark with electron rays, the charge up on the surface of a medium which poses a problem can be reduced by this

conductive substrate. [0069] According to the invention according to claim 9, [ the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 8 ] Since it is contacting between the metal layer portion of a substrate, and phase change type recording layers in using an insulating substrate, and using a conductive substrate between a conductive layer and a phase change type recording layer, the charge up can substrate between a conductive layer and a phase change type recording layer, the charge up can substrate between a conductive layer and a phase change type recording layer, the charge up can

be controlled further. [0070]According to the invention according to claim 10, [ the information recording medium according to the invention according to say one of claims 1 to 9 ] Since it was made to be used for the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source by presenting a steep electron constant period in a substrate face and electron rays were irradiated, When reproducing with electron rays, it can be considered as the tracking of an electron beam source, an address, and the source of a synchronizing signal by detecting hardness change of electron rays using presenting the source of a synchronizing signal by detecting hardness change of electron rays using presenting the steep electron—beam—intensity change by the edge part of uneven shape.

[10071] According to the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention

according to claim 11, [ using the information recording medium according to any one of claims 1 to 10 ] [ reproducing using electron rays ] Electron rays become renewable [ a minute mark ], since spatial resolving power is higher than a laser beam, even if they are minute phase change marks which hit a regeneration limit in a laser beam, they can be reproduced, the restrictions by regeneration can be made to be able to ease as a result, and the storage capacity of an information recording medium can be made to increase sharply.

[0072] According to the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention according to claim 12, it has the uneven shape of a constant period in a substrate face, The information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity

[0072]According to the regeneration method of the information recording medium of the invention according to claim 12, it has the uneven shape of a constant period in a substrate face, The information recording medium according to claim 10 which presents a steep electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of uneven shape when electron rays are irradiated is used, Since a steep electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of the uneven shape presented when electron—beam—intensity change is detected by the edge part of the uneven shape presented when the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source at the tracking, the address, or the source of a synchronizing signal of an electron beam source at the time of regeneration, The tracking of electron rays can become possible when reproducing, and reproductive accuracy of position can be raised.

[Translation done.]